

OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE.

STATISTICS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Exports increase \$30,146,176 and imports \$122,420,590 over those of the preceding year.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Details of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, are just announced by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics. They show that the total domestic exports of the year were \$1,392,231,837, against \$1,353,481,881 in 1902, an increase of \$38,750,756. This increase occurred chiefly in agricultural products, manufactures and products of the forest.

Agricultural exports were \$673,283,142, against \$651,485,622 in the preceding year, an increase of \$21,797,520. Exports of manufactures were \$408,187,207, against \$403,941,301 in 1902, an increase of \$4,245,906. Products of the forest increased about \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous articles about \$5,000,000, while products of the mines show a decrease of about \$372,000.

The imports of the year show a marked increase, the total being \$1,025,751,338, against \$903,320,948 in the preceding year, an increase of \$122,420,590. While all of the great groups of articles show an increase, those designated as manufacturers' materials show the principal growth. The value of articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing imported during the year was \$374,150,947, against \$377,666,397 in the preceding year, an increase of \$3,515,450.

Articles partly manufactured for use in manufacturing also show a marked increase, the total for 1903 being \$1,432,720, against \$1,117,954 in the preceding year, an increase of \$314,766, making the total increase in imports of manufacturers' materials \$509,727. The group of articles classified as "articles of manufacture ready for consumption" shows a total of \$1,703,380,116, against \$1,520,821,134 in the preceding year, an increase of \$182,558,982. The group entitled "articles of luxury, luxuries, etc.," shows a total for 1903 of \$1,447,211,001, against \$1,332,934,588 in the preceding year, an increase of \$114,276,413. Articles of food and live animals show a total for the year of \$2,619,782,000, against \$2,600,225 in 1902, an increase of \$19,557,000.

Manufacturers' materials, including in this term both the raw materials and those partly manufactured, for use in manufacturing, form 47.7 per cent. of the total imports, against 45.3 per cent. in 1902, 46.8 per cent. in 1900 and 44 per cent. in 1901.

The following table shows the imports and exports by great groups for the year ended June 30, 1903, compared with the figures for the year ended June 30, 1902.

1902.	1903.
Articles of food, live animals, etc.	\$2,619,782,000
Articles partly manufactured for use in manufacturing	\$1,432,720,000
Articles of manufacture ready for consumption	\$1,703,380,116
Articles of luxury, luxuries, etc.	\$1,447,211,001
Products of the forest	\$500,000,000
Miscellaneous articles	\$500,000,000
Total imports	\$10,257,513,380
Domestic exports	\$673,283,142
Manufactures	\$408,187,207
Products of the forest	\$374,150,947
Miscellaneous articles	\$500,000,000
Foreign exports	\$1,392,231,837
Total exports	\$1,392,231,837

LOSSES DRIVE HIM TO SUICIDE.

Dr. Louis Shaw, Driven to Despair by Ship in Stocks, Shoots Himself.

Dr. Louis Shaw, 32 years old, a well-known Brooklyn dentist, committed suicide about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head with a .38-caliber revolver in his home at 182 Remsen street, almost directly opposite the residence of Hugh McLaughlin.

For a long time he had been dabbling in Wall Street and recently lost considerable money. He was, it is understood, caught in the stock market on Friday, and this, coupled with depression of spirits from failing health, is believed to have driven him to the act.

He remained in bed on the third floor yesterday morning, when his wife, Dr. Charles P. Cook and Mrs. Cook, his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Padlock, a visitor, went down to breakfast. When Mrs. Shaw returned to her husband's room she found him lying on the bed dead, a bullet wound in the right temple, and a revolver by his side.

Physicians were quickly summoned and said that death must have been instantaneous.

Miss Jennie W. Spencer, Dr. Shaw's assistant, was the only person in the house who heard the pistol shot, but she paid no attention to it, supposing it to have come from outside.

All the members of the family say that his unfortunate speculation in Wall Street had driven Dr. Shaw to despair. He was in a very bad condition on Friday night, and his family physician recommended a complete rest and change of scene.

Dr. Shaw was born in England and came to this country in his youth. He was graduated in surgery from the University of Pennsylvania and after practicing dentistry for two years in New York City, he came to Brooklyn and went into the stock market, his father-in-law, he formerly belonged to several Brooklyn clubs, but retired from them all within the past two years, owing to his poor health.

NEWPORT SOCIAL EVENTS.
Dinner for the Smart Folk—Luncheon and Dinner.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Society was busy to-day. The afternoon session of the members of the Clam Lake Club journeyed to their "shanty" at Easton's Beach, where they enjoyed a bake. A luncheon was given this afternoon by Mrs. George B. DeForest at Gooseberry Island. Cottage luncheons were given by Mrs. Ogden Golet and Mrs. T. T. Thompson.

CRUDE PETROLEUM GOES UP.

The Price Advanced 3 Cents a Barrel Twice Within a Week.

The Standard Oil Company has made another advance in the price of Pennsylvania crude petroleum of three cents a barrel, which brings the price of that product to \$1.56. The price was advanced about a week ago three cents a barrel, or to \$1.53, after it had been held at \$1.50 for more than two months.

The advance is looked upon as a result of the failure to discover important new oil-bearing territory in recent months.

A week ago, when the first advance in the price of oil was made, the Standard Oil Company, the stock of Pennsylvania petroleum was calculated as aggregating only about 5,000,000 barrels, while at one time it was 40,000,000 barrels. The stock of 80-cent oil, which is the most common, was calculated as about 18,000,000 barrels, whereas it has been as high as 24,000,000.

Standard Oil shares sold in the Broad street curb market yesterday as low as \$65.85 a share.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Shipments of securities, principally by express, from all parts of the country to Wall Street are said to be the heaviest ever known.

No unusual movement of similar proportions is recalled by those who know about such things. It would be impossible to estimate in definite terms the amounts involved in the present movement. The return of securities in so large a volume is significant of liquidation, but it is also significant of buying, however, representing liquidation which is already of the past.

The floating supply of the so-called standard railroad stocks appears to have been diminishing. They are hard to borrow, brokers say, not in the loan crowd especially, where the big short interest is seldom reflected, but in the market generally. The private borrowing demand for stocks is very active. Commission houses are canvassed almost hourly by borrowers, and partly owing to this extraordinary demand and partly because commission houses in general are carrying fewer stocks, liquidation, the supply of ordinary sources seems in danger of being exhausted. The existing short interest is believed to be very large. In the loan department yesterday there was a good demand for nearly all active railroad stocks, especially for the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Hudson. There was also an active inquiry for Sugar. Brokers said yesterday that there seemed to be something unusual about the transactions in the loan crowd, although they were unable to explain it. It was said that one broker had been asked to buy a large quantity of Erie stock. One said the demand would be more urgent on Monday morning than it was yesterday.

An incident illuminating of Stock Exchange temper in panic times was recalled last week to brokers by the announcement of two failures in quick succession, the rumors of more failures and the general state of mind resulting. At the worst of the Saturday several small failures were announced one day, and the Street was momentarily expecting others more serious. It had been persistently rumored that a very prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, a man of considerable wealth, had been driven to suicide by losses in the market. The name was in trouble. The market was already demoralized when the chairman of the Stock Exchange summoned the members with his gavel and, holding a sheet of paper before him, began to read the names of those who had failed. He read the name of one of the members, and then he said: "Without waiting to hear any more the brokers rushed frantically to their telephones and reported that Blank & Co. had failed, and never did. The communication had reference to a question about some stock transactions."

"One way you look at it," said a floor trader yesterday, "is a heartless game we're at. I noticed on Friday that the brokers who had been getting business for years from the market had been driven to suicide by losses in the market. It didn't strike me as calling for cheers, but everybody cheered, and the market was put up 2 per cent. There is very little sympathy here for the loser."

It is curious only as an epigram that high temperature in Kansas gives Wall Street chills. There is a large Wall Street contingent in the making of a Pope in the Western States. The houses are encouraging speculation on the long side of corn, and while doing that they cannot consistently buy stocks, especially those of the granger railroads. Harris, Gates & Co. insist that corn can hardly be three-quarters of a corn crop in the United States this year, and that it may be nearer 90 than 75 per cent. The attitude of that house toward the stock market is rather bearish. "There is nothing," it says, "at the moment to encourage the stock market. Securities are neglected, and speculators have suffered such losses and investors grown so timid that there is really no buying power in the market."

Burger and Connah were the principal sellers of Rubber Goods. De Witt and Jacob Field bought. Field was also a buyer of North American oil stock. Harris and Co. sold it. The abrupt decline of more than 13 points in North American, only 1 point of which was recovered, attracted a great deal of attention. It was supposed that the stock was closed out by the market. Several other specialties broke violently on comparatively small transactions, notably Evansville and Terre Haute, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

During the bull market it became the fashion for houses to identify themselves with certain stocks or bonds. This has been the case since the crash, but recent years it became more general than had ever been the case before, and it was an unpretentious house indeed that had not at least one specialty in the stock market. The Standard Oil Company was one of the instances where the interest was of a purely speculative character. The result is that an unexplained break in a stock known as the specialty of some house brings the name of that house into the market. The Standard Oil Company is the inevitable consequence. Once a house has been the object of rumors its name is likely to be "mentioned" for a long time afterward, whenever rumors are epidemic, whether there is any warrant for it.

Brokers who have been through other bear markets make the observation that there is no reason to believe that the present one is any different from the others. In the bear market of 1902, for example, the coffee in the Wall Street district were crowded with wine-drinking bears, whose gloating over the havoc in security values was most exasperating. The bears have conducted themselves with great decency. Their operations have been on a large scale, and their profits, to be proportionate, must have been enormous, but they have been so modest in their operations that they have been able to keep their heads down. The members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange were yesterday congratulating themselves that they had passed through the week without any failures being announced on their exchange. Clearing House differences were settled on Saturday on this exchange and were all met yesterday without trouble.

Announcement of a new New York Stock Exchange House under the name of Thomas & Ryan, is composed of Henry F. Thomas and Harry J. Ryan, the first named, who bought an exchange seat recently, being the son of the late Samuel Thomas and Mr. Ryan is not related to Thomas F. Ryan, though the latter has given some prizes in Wall Street to the impression that this was the case.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

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THE HOP GROWERS' PICNIC.

ABOUT 30,000 EXCURSIONISTS VISIT SYLVAN BEACH.

Julius Bulger Addresses the Picnickers, Urging the Farmers to Strive for Good Schools. So That Their Children Might Become Intelligent Citizens.

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Mr. Bulger dwelt at some length on the necessity of building fine homes and roads. He said that the foremost duty of the farmers should be to get many good schools, so that their children would receive a proper training in order to become good citizens and intelligent enough to form their own judgment upon the great political and economical questions of the day, and not follow the boss of any party. He spoke about "grafting" of politicians, and expressed the hope that the farmers would not look quietly at such wrongdoings, but demand that the offenders be brought to book.

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